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NEW LONGICORN BEETLES OF THE SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE).

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The following descriptions are offered preliminary to a revision of the tribe Pogonocherini which is now in preparation. At least two of the species have been wrongly understood and it seems advisable to correct the synonymy of these and make known certain other new species at this time. It is felt that the majority of our species which have been previously placed in *Pogonocherus* are not congeneric with the Old World members of this genus and are more correctly referable to *Poliaenus* Bates. The forms described below are therefore placed in the latter genus.

Poliaenus batesi Linsley, n. sp.

Robust, subcylindrical, dark brown, clothed with rather sparse, short, grayish-white and brown pubescence, intermixed with longer, scattered, flying hairs. Head pubescent with white and brownish hairs; antennae fuscous, annulated, distinctly longer than the body; scape slender, third segment slightly longer than scape, remaining segments diminishing in length toward apex. Prothorax transverse, lateral and discal tubercles prominent, obtuse. Elytra about twice as long as broad, convex; lateral costae distinct, evanescent at base, median costae evanescent at apical third, subsutural costae indicated only by the prominently crested sub-basal tubercle, and small tufts of setae at apical third; pubescence pale brown and white, the latter predominating in discal and ante-median areas; the hair pencils of darker brown mixed with orange; puncturation coarser and more distinct in basal region; apices rotundate-truncate. Legs fuscous, clothed with long pale hairs. Length 9 mm., breadth 3.3 mm.

Type, female, S. Gerónimo, Guatemala (Champion), in the collection of the British Museum of Natural History, London. The

writer is indebted to Mr. K. G. Blair for permission to study this species.

This species is near *P. hirsutus* Bates, but differs from that species in size, coloration, puncturation, and in the shape of the elytral apices. In *P. hirsutus*, the legs and antennae are pale rufescent, and the hair pencils of the elytra brownish. In *P. batesi* the inner angle of the elytral apices is distinctly rounded and the pubescence of the elytra much more sparse and the puncturation, as a result, more conspicuous. *P. batesi* also resembles *P. negundo* (Schffr.), but in the latter species the elytral costae are less distinct, and the scape of the antennae shorter.

***Poliaenus schaefferi* Linsley, n. sp.**

Pogonocherus vandykei Schaeffer, Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc. XXVII, 1932, p. 153.

Pogonocherus californicus Van Dyke, Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc. XV, 1920, p. 46; Linsley, Pan-Pacific Ent. VII, 1930, p. 83.

This species which has stood in collections for many years as *Pogonocherus californicus* has been recently described by Mr. Schaeffer as *P. vandykei*. The latter name is unfortunately preoccupied, and is here re-named *schaefferi* as a slight tribute to Mr. Schaeffer for his many contributions to our knowledge of this group.

Poliaenus schaefferi is near *P. obscurus* (Fall), but the elytral puncturation is less coarse and the dark markings and tufts or erect setae are more numerous and more conspicuous.

***Poliaenus albidus* Linsley, n. sp.**

Pogonocherus concolor Van Dyke, Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc. XV, 1920, p. 46; Linsley, Pan-Pacific Ent. VII, 1930, p. 84.

Robust, subcylindrical, piceous, densely clothed with a uniform grayish-white pubescence, with longer, scattered, flying hairs on head, antennae, legs, and entire upper surface. Head finely, densely pubescent; antennae annulated, slightly longer than the body in the female, distinctly so in the male; scape moderately slender, third segment slightly longer than scape, remaining segments diminishing in length toward apex. Prothorax broader than long, about two-thirds as wide as elytra at base; lateral and discal tubercles large, obtuse; pubescence fine, dense, intermixed with flying hairs. Elytra about twice as long as broad; lateral costae feeble, inner costae scarcely evident except where emphasized by small tubercles armed

with tufts of erect black hairs; pubescence uniformly gray or gray and black. Body beneath, covered with grayish-white pubescence. Legs clothed with alternating bands of gray and white pubescent; third tarsal segment padded beneath with dense yellow hairs. Length 5-9 mm., breadth 1.5-3 mm.

Type, male (No. 3729 Calif. Acad. Sci.) and allotype, female (No. 3730 Calif. Acad. Sci.), collected by the writer at Havilah, Calif., May 16, 1930, from dead branches of *Pinus sabiniana*. Paratypes: Havilah, Calif., May 16, 1930; Mt. Diablo, Calif., April-May, 1931; Cedar Mtn. Ridge, Alameda Co., Calif., May, 1931; and Pope Valley, Napa Co., Calif., May, 1932, in the collections of Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, Mr. A. T. McClay, and the writer.

This species has long been known as *Pogonocherus concolor* Schffr., but the latter species has no long erect hairs on the head or pronotum and the lateral tubercles of the prothorax are much more acute at the apex. *P. concolor* also has no tufts of erect black hairs on the elytra and all of the tarsal segments are clothed beneath with dense yellow hairs. *Poliaenus albidus* is much nearer *P. schaefferi* and *P. obscurus* (Fall), but in these last two species the pubescence is much sparser, darker, the markings more conspicuous, and the elytra more coarsely punctured. In addition the antennae are clothed with long brown and whitish hairs (in *albidus* these hairs are uniformly white).

Poliaenus vandykei (Linsley), subsp. **grandis** Linsley, n. subsp.

I have before me two examples of *P. vandykei* from Southern Mexico, that agree with the type in most important structural characters, but differ in size, coloration and pubescence. The Mexican specimens are much more conspicuously marked, and the pubescence is much more dense and of a darker brown than the Texan example. These characters and the difference in distribution seem to warrant the giving of a subspecific name to this form.

Type, male (No. 3731 Calif. Acad. Sci.) and allotype, female, in the collection of the writer, collected at Tejupilco, Mexico, alt. 4000-6000 ft., July, 1932, by Mr. Howard Hinton, who very kindly presented the specimens to me for study. This is the largest and most robust of the known members of this genus. Measurements: Type, length 11.5 mm., breadth 4.7 mm., allotype, length 10 mm., breadth 3.5 mm.

Authors are urged to read our statement of policy in this number.